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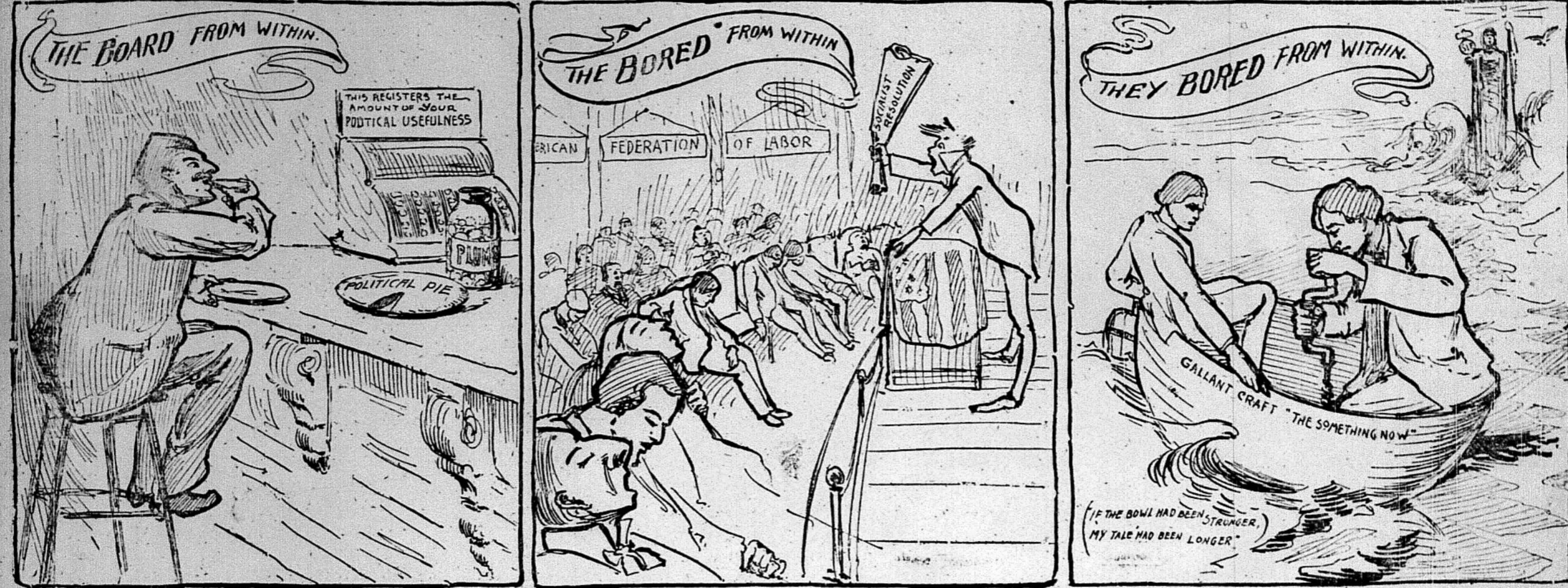
# WEEKLY PEOPLE.



VOL. X. NO. 46.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1901.

PRICE TWO CENTS.



## THREE ASPECTS OF "BORING FROM WITHIN."

### MEN WANT GIRLS' WORK.

### FOUR HUNDRED ARE WILLING TO PERFORM IT AT GIRLS' WAGES.

**Jersey City Factory Besieged by a Large Number of Unemployed Who Clamor For Situation Open to Girls Only—Mob So Great Police Have to be Called Out.**

It has remained for the twentieth century to present the spectacle of men clamoring for girls' work. Heretofore, the spectacle has been generally reversed; and one always witnessed girls and women clamoring for men's work at less wages than the men received. In the facts chronicled below it will be seen that men not only have come to such a pass in the search for employment that they clamor to do girl's work, but **THEY ARE ALSO WILLING TO ACCEPT GIRLS' WAGES FOR THE SAME.**

This spectacle occurred in Jersey City on Jan. 26.

A notice of "Girls Wanted," posted on telegraph poles and fences in all parts of Jersey City caused more than 400 men and boys to block the entrance to the building at 101 First street in reply to the ad. On the outer edge of the crowd about 200 "girls," ranging in age from 12 to 40 years, collected. This was at 6 o'clock. By 7 o'clock the north side of First street in front of the building was made impassable by the seekers after work. The building is 200 by 125 feet, having six stories and a basement. It was once used as the Lorillard snuff and fine-cut tobacco works. The snuff industry, which employed 200 men and women, was removed to Hellmetta, N. J., and the fine-cut tobacco plant was transferred to a new building opposite. The building in which these goods were formerly manufactured has been idle for some time. It has now been leased by the American Cigar Company, which is controlled by the American Tobacco Company, which has swallowed up the Lorillard and nearly all the other big tobacco companies. The cigar company opened the building last week for the manufacture of cheroots, which it will put on the market in opposition to the Pittsburgh and Wheeling concerns which have not joined the trust.

Anthony Snyder has been installed as superintendent of the new works. When Mr. Snyder and his assistants arrived at the building at 7 o'clock, in the morning they had difficulty in entering, owing to the crowd of boys. They opened the office and waited for the girls for whom they had advertised to apply for work. No girls came. The boys became noisy and finally some of the more daring entered the building and asked for work. They were told that only girls were wanted. This did not satisfy them and they would not go away. They clamored for work and declared that they could do any work the girls were able to perform AND WOULD BE WILLING TO DO IT JUST AS CHEAP. Mr. Snyder called to the girls on the outskirts of the crowd, but they could not reach the office. Mr. Snyder telephoned to Police Headquarters and a squad of policemen from the Gregory street station drove the crowd away and gave the girls a chance. Some of the boys and girls remained until after the girls entered the building and a few of them were employed to clean up the building. More than 100 girls were engaged before 8 o'clock in the morning and others who could meet the require-

ments were taken on as fast as they came. Fifty girls were put at work.

Fifty more will begin work, and more will be put on. Only one department opened up.

It is the intention of the American Cigar Company to employ 3,000 girls in the new works. The work to be performed is all of a light character. Only about one man to each 100 girls will be employed. While learning the girls will receive as wages \$2.50 a week. When they have learned to strip the tobacco and roll cheroots they will be placed on piece work.

The Jersey City factory is the fourth established by the American Tobacco Company for the manufacture of cheroots. One of the factories is at Lancaster, Pa. It employs but 800 girls. The Jersey City factory is the largest one thus far established.

#### S. T. & L. A. TACTICS.

**London, Ont., Cigarmakers Alliance, Local 249, Expels a Traitor to His Class.**

#### RESOLUTION.

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 20.

WHEREAS, L. H. Armstrong worked on our last election day for the Grit party against the interest of the Socialist Labor Party, therefore be it

RESOLVED, That we, Cigarmakers' Local, No. 249, S. T. & L. A. expel the said L. H. Armstrong from our union, and brand him a traitor to the working class to which he belongs.

Press Committee of the Cigarmakers' Alliance, Local 249, S. T. & L. A.

#### PURE AND SIMPLE TACTICS.

**London, Ont., Cigarmaker's Local 278, Seab It or Their Own Members.**

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 20.—There is a strike on of the Spanish cigarmakers in this city. The trouble came about in this manner. The Spanish cigarmakers were getting \$17 per thousand for the smokers they were making. Then the boss, Mr. Otto Blauer, brought in a smoker, and wanted these men to make it for \$16 per thousand, which was a reduction of one dollar, and a much larger smoker. The Cubans, like men, refused to make it, and walked out in a body. These Cubans, as you will understand, are members of the pure and simple union, and this same Local No. 278, of London, voted 40 to 2 to sustain the Cuban cigarmakers, who formed a local of the Spanish union about six weeks ago. This same local, No. 278, voted 40 to 2 to sustain the Spanish cigarmakers about two weeks ago. Yet they have been working in the same shop, and are still working, scribbling it on their own members, helping the capitalist, their enemy, to beat the Spanish cigarmakers. Their only excuse is that they have got to submit to the executive board, Perkins, Strasser, Gompers & Company. As you know, it would not do to let the local decide their own affairs, as that would fill the fakir; and where, oh, where would the fakir get that \$6 a day from?

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### RIVERS AND HARBORS.

#### INSTANCES OF THE PREPOSTEROUSNESS OF THE APPROPRIATIONS.

**Puerto Rico Politicians Know a Good Thing When They See It—The Unique Pretext for Deepening Still More the New York Harbor.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1.—The receipt by Congress, since my last week's letter, of the first petition from the territory of Puerto Rico, and the extraordinary, I should say, significant character, of that petition, is my justification for returning to the River and Harbor bill, which now is in the Senate.

Puerto Rico comes with a petition for a tall appropriation to "improve the San Juan harbor." The drawers of the petition, whether they be newly acquired American citizens or "clever carpetbaggers" show a correct smell.

It has been computed that not less than \$230,863,612 has gone into that national grab bag called "River and Harbor Improvements" only down to 1867, and that since then the total has been duplicated many times over.

Not to mention many a Jules Verne scheme, some appropriations for improvement made are decidedly luminous. Take for instance the clause that concerns the New York harbor. Upon the harbor of New York millions of dollars have been spent, and the harbor, with its channel, thirty feet deep, has been declared "perfect," the "pride of America" and the "wonder of the world."

This notwithstanding, an appropriation of \$4,000,000 was made to "deepen the harbor to thirty-five feet."

Why this? It was developed in the debate that the newspapers announced that upon the stocks, in some shipyard, in Glasgow, there was a vessel that would draw thirty-four feet. No such vessel had ever been built. No such vessel had ever appeared. But that news item was used as a ground for an appropriation of \$1,600,000 to deepen the harbor so as to allow that problematical ship to sail in. Was the news item true, or was it gotten up for the occasion? However that may be, the clause was inserted.

This certainly is a luminous fact. But it gains in luminous when, by the light that it sheds the wrangle is examined that went on between the representatives in the House on the subject of the arid lands. The arid lands seem to be closer to the heart of Republican than Democratic representatives. These arid lands are government lands. Irrigation will make them blossom into fertile plains. The Republican Congressmen who come from constituencies bordering on these lands have long fought for adequate irrigation measures, but it was the Democrats and particularly those who come from constituencies bordering on the lower Mississippi and who forever strain for appropriations to build dams and levees to keep the Mississippi freshets from injuring the nearby plantations, who raised most strenuous objections to the irrigation plans for the Government lands. This tangled placed the Democrats in a peculiar light. They, the strict constructionists, strained every nerve to keep water away from private lands, in the same breath they denied the power of Congress to put water on Government lands.

It is difficult to imagine a more bare-faced instance of looting the Treasury to furnish local campaign and other corruption funds.

### THE CUP OVERFLOWS.

#### Outraged Members of the W. S. & D. B. F. Bring Suit Against the Ring in Control.

Suit was instituted on Tuesday, Jan. 29, in the Supreme Court by Gustave Unger, August Gleiford and George B. Cook against the Workmen's Sick and Death Benefit Fund by serving the first papers upon the Officers of the Corporation. The complainants in this case allege that they were expelled by reason of their circulating a list of candidates for office different from the ticket favored by the National Secretary and Board. These cases are only a few of many that are to be begun in several parts of the country, and will mark a turning point in the high-handed conduct of a Timbuctoo ring that has been running the Corporation or Association, which, ostensibly, instituted for the benefit of sick workmen and the families of those who die, is being turned into a money-squeezing affair to support sick and dying publications of a nature sufficiently fishy to deserve the love and affection of the ring in control of the Association or Corporation. The ring that has the Association by the throat, being in desperate straits, to keep itself in office and continue with impunity its swindling of the workmen whom it ropes in, and whom it would deprive of their constitutional rights, is by this suit brought to the end of its tether, and its quietus is made along the line blazed by itself when, on the 14th of July, 1899, its friends went to the Capitalist Courts to settle a Labor dispute.

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#### PROSPERITY IN KANSAS.

TOPEKA, Kan., Jan. 30.—The Kansas labor commissioner has issued his annual report. On page 5 it is stated that the average annual wage earnings for the year 1900 for those reporting was \$512.24, and the average annual cost of living for each wage earner reporting was \$530.43. This would indicate that the highly prosperous wage earners of the Sunflower State have accumulated the average "capital" of \$2.91 during the year.

A Capitalist Joke.

"Did you get much of that old party?" said one highwayman to another. "All he had," was the reply. "That is right. He who is worth doing at all is worth doing well."—Detroit Free Press.

### ILLINOIS PROLETARIAT.

#### WOMEN AND CHILDREN FILL THE RANKS TO AN ALARMING DEGREE.

**Machinery and Its Displacements—Factory Inspector's Report on Employment of Children—School and Home Miners and the Mining Machine.**

To the casual observer the working class would appear to be jogging along in that tenor of mind that was the despair of the agitator only a few years ago, but a close examination brings out the change wrought in the mode of thought of the working class by the economic development of the last decade.

The suspicion, and at times positive hostility, that greeted the propagandist has disappeared, and to-day he is listened to attentively and respectfully, and while his hearers may not completely accept all of his conclusions, for entire acceptance involves severance of connection with all other parties and in these the average worker has still a remnant of confidence, but only a remnant; gone is the time of abiding faith; he feels that he is not speaking in vain, that the seed he is sowing will germinate and bear fruit.

In increasing numbers one finds men who, penetrated by the force of our logic, break from the cowardly stand that finds expression in the "You're right! I'll be with you when you're stronger," and line up, affirming their manhood with the virile "You're right, I'm with you now to help fight the good fight."

The numerous towns in which our party has obtained a foothold during the last month will bear testimony to this: Duquoin, Edwards, Virden, Roanoke, Riverton, Coal City, etc.

The field is ready for the seed; every day the proletarian brain is being prepared to receive and accept the gospel of emancipation. This State is thoroughly industrialized; from Chicago to Cairo. The whirr of machinery beats the measure to the groans of the proletariat. In very many industries skill has been eliminated, and the machines, having taken entire charge of the muscular effort, the role of labor has been reduced. I might say, to a mere condition of presence. Quite "naturally," the men are "fired," and the women and children given employment, so as—according to our philanthropists—to increase the family income.

"We have been getting information from large institutions, like the Krupp works in Germany, concerning their methods to the men in our employ. We intend to apply the best of these methods to the men in our employ. It is our intention to improve the condition of the men, and we hope to establish libraries and proper homes for them."

This rapid industrialization of the woman and child has again been viewed with alarm," this time by Mr. Louis Arrington, chief inspector of factories in Illinois. In his report for 1900 Mr. Arrington says: "I find on ETAORNNNN that 14,356 children are employed in the factories of Illinois, and the evil is increasing, as in 1897 the number was but 9,250," and again, "of 25,000 in school at 11 years of age in Chicago, but 6,000 remained in school at 16 years of age. In Chicago alone 6,225 boys and 4,900 girls under 16 years of age are employed in the factories."

"This does not include the thousands employed by the department stores, business houses, offices, etc. Then, very injudiciously, Inspector Arrington goes on to say "child labor ruins wages, and parents are often out of work, and their children employed." Wonder if he forgot in the weaving room of a Columbus, S. C., cotton mill, each attending to twenty-four spindles. The children worked thirteen hours, and re-

ceived little or nothing for their labor. Because of their extreme youth three nights a week was their limit for work. And then some people say we are not ready for Socialism; it's too soon yet! Well! I wonder—but to return to our subject.

One of the most promising fields in Illinois for our agitation is among the coal miners; time and again have these men risen in revolt against their masters. These constant revolts and the conditions under which they work have developed in the miners a magnificent spirit of solidarity.

These men must be reached.

The machine is invading the mining industry. The skill of the miner as a factor is being rapidly eliminated, and his labor power replaced by the non-human labor power of the machine. From the annual report of Mr. Mitchell, president of the U. M. W. of A., read at the miners' convention recently held at Indianapolis, I quote the following:

"What McKinley said about the job looking for the man.

This report reveals a pretty bad state of affairs, but of course some people with a hankering for the horrible can find and have found worse.

For instance one of Chicago's star reformers was recently "horrified" to find children "barely five years of age

"In 1899 there were approximately 44,000,000 tons of coal gotten out by mining machinery, this is 12,000,000 in excess of the amount produced in machine mines in 1898. Of the total output in the United States in 1899, twenty-three per cent was produced in machine mines. If this rapid increase is continued a few years longer, the skill now required by those engaged in mining coal will be no longer necessary, and instead of being a body of tradesmen or skilled workers we shall simply become coal shovellers."

Mr. Mitchell does not say what he is going to do about it; just stands by and watches the thing coming. Substituting me for us he probably says with the Pompadour: "After us the deluge, meaning after his reign over the miners."

Mr. Mitchell is not the only one who has disappeared, and to-day he is also stated that through Roscher, the lawyer of the T. U. A., a "good friend" of labor, and who was at present in the city, Laffan had signified his willingness to treat with the officers of the union as regards unionizing the "Sun" office, provided the union would officially and unconditionally announce to the world that the boycott was declared off.

Mr. Duncan, president of the L. U. A., who is opposed to the workers owning the machines, for that would be Socialism, and Mr. M. is such a good Republican, and the Republican party is not an upgrade, vide Rathford.

Our propaganda must reach the miner; having to a great extent thanks to his rural environment, escaped the debasing influences that beset the path of the urban proletarian, the miner will make a grand soldier of the revolution.

Schooled in the bitter school of experience, he understands the value of organization. Organized along correct lines, his magnificent but now latent qualities will be brought out, and will place him in the van of the grand army of the proletariat that is lining



## FURTHER DETAILS.

## THE CARPENTERS BLEED BY THEIR NATIONAL OFFICERS.

## Accounts Involve—Treasury Looted—Rank and File Bulldozed—Rankest Fakirism Resorted to—Men Deceived. Documentary Evidence.

The exposure in the last issue of the WEEKLY PEOPLE of the rotten condition of affairs in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in Brooklyn has aroused the locals throughout the country as they were never aroused before. From all sides comes the cry, "True enough, true enough, but how about the National officers, the General office and the conditions there?" We hasten to answer these questions in the following two true tales; that is based partly on matters of official record, and again is from happenings of the recent U. B. of C. & J. National Convention at Scranton, Pa., at which F. C. Wolfe the writer of last Sunday's article, was a delegate from Union 62 (cabinet makers) Brooklyn.

This convention met on September 17, 1900 in Scranton and was attended by 144 delegates. On Wolfe's return he made a report to his Union in which he made the following statements about the National officers of the U. B. of C. & J.

First: That delegate Walz was told by a man named Cattermull that he, Walz, should sign the audits of the General Secretary-Treasurer and also declare that the accounts of the General Secretary-Treasurer were straight and that if he did not he would have physical injury done to him by Cattermull.

Second: That Cattermull asked Walz if he did not want him to defend him before the Convention.

Third: That the wife of Snyder who was charged with stealing money in the General office had said to P. J. McGuire, the General Secretary-Treasurer, that he, McGuire, had gotten the money her husband was charged with embezzling.

Fourth: That no attempt was made to arrest this Snyder. That the detectives were "fixed" and that when Snyder was pointed out on the streets of Philadelphia to the detective he said, "I cannot arrest him I have no warrant."

Fifth: That when books and papers of the General office were sent for that McGuire did not produce them, because the trunk burst open and some of the papers could not be found.

Sixth: That McGuire had written local 78 of Troy, N. Y., that the General office sent out no blank credentials, although the contrary is true.

When Wolfe made this report to his Union it created a profound sensation.

An investigation would have been set in motion at once were it not for the fact that Zeibig, the business agent who was a delegate to Scranton, declared that Walz's statement was a lie out of the whole truth. Wolfe determined to push the matter so he sent out the following letter to some of the delegates who were responsible for the statements made above. These men were J. E. Potts, who was elected treasurer of the U. B. at the Scranton Convention; J. M. Guerrin, who was elected First Vice-President at the same time, and J. W. Slayton, one of the most active figures amongst the rank and file of the U. B.

This is a copy of the letter sent out to those men by Wolfe:

## DOCUMENT I.

December, 21, 1900.

Dear Sir and Bro:

I have reported to my Union the exposures affecting the general office that were made at the meeting of the anti-administration delegates, but which my co-delegate said were pure fabrications on my part. I ask you in all fairness to give a truthful answer to the questions which I submit to you in the following order: (1) Was it not stated that Bro. Walz was told by Bro. Cattermull that he can't leave the Union until he signed his name to the audit of the G. S. T. that the G. S. T. accounts are straight? (2) Also that Cattermull asked, Bro. Walz did he want him (Cattermull) to defend him before the Convention, which proposition Bro. Walz repudiated, saying he had done nothing to require defending. (3) Also that the wife of Snyder, who, it is claimed, embezzled money of the U. B., said to the G. S. T.: "You got that money, and you know it?" (4) That after saying they could not find the man, and after being told where he was, sent a detective to arrest him, when he was pointed out to him, said he forgot his warrant? (5) That after being sent for books and papers of the U. B., which should have been in the Fin. Committee's hands before the Convention met, the G. S. T. said that the trunk burst and he could not find some of the papers? (6) Also a postal card was shown wherein the G. S. T. states that no credentials are sent out from the general office?

Yours for the interest of our fellow craftsmen.

## PREDECK C. WOLF.

(Local No. 32),  
300 Flushing ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

In response to this letter Joe Potts, treasurer of the U. B. branded Zeibig as a liar, and exposed McGuire by sending the following reply:

## DOCUMENT II.

Boston, Dec. 25, 1900.

R. C. Wolf, Esq.

Dear Sir and Bro:

Yours of 21st at hand and contents noted. I will answer the questions you ask as I heard them:

Ques. 1. True, what you say.

Ques. 2. " "

Ques. 3. " "

Ques. 4. " "

Ques. 5. " "

Ques. 6. " "

I read this postal card myself. It was sent to L. A. 78, Troy N. Y.

Hoping this is satisfactory, I remain,

Yours, etc.

## J. E. POTTS.

J. W. Slayton then proceeded to sub-

stantiate Wolfe and the U. B. fakirs in this vigorous fashion:

## DOCUMENT III.

Brother Wolf.—In replying to your letter of the 21st inst. I shall endeavor to tell the facts as near as my memory will enable me and I am of the opinion that I remember most of what happened at the meetings you refer to.

I am sorry your brothers of No. 32 make it necessary for you to write us in this matter. If their experience has been like ours, they could easily be convinced that you told the truth, but in direct answer will say to your first question, YES, and it was told by brother Walz himself. Second, I think you are correct in that. Third, Yes and that the picture of ex-President Williams was given to the detectives who were hunting Snyder; instead of Snyder's, so was told at those meetings. Fourth, Yes. Fifth, Yes. Brother Potts can and will tell you that P. J. told him that. Sixth, Yes, the card was shown by a Pittsburg delegate, and I saw it. His name is Fleming.

Many more things were said there by delegates who said they were prepared to prove them if they could get a chance.

I know of a letter written by a Philadelphia brother who agreed with every thing said there and I heard a man who was employed by McGuire say some startling things on the street in Pittsburg three weeks ago. I forgot his name. He is from Chicago and was working on the convention.

There are none so blind as those who will not see. Fraternally,

J. W. SLAYTON.

Again is Wolfe's statements borne out as true by no less a man than first Vice-President Guerrin who smashes the general officers fakirs in this letter:

## DOCUMENT IV.

Brother Wolf—I am very glad that the controversy came up in your local as it has in several other locals and I feel sure that it will bring good results for the Brotherhood. It was too bad that we do not have more delegates to our conventions like Brother Walz; then anything that looked shady would be remedied. Your first question. On Brother Walz of G. E. B. refusing to sign the audits and there were several of them.

Brother Cattermull said: "Aint you going to sign that audit?"

ANSWER—No (by Brother Walz), because it is not correct.

Cattermull to Walz—Do you know what you are doing; you are accusing P. J. of robbery.

ANSWER (Brother Walz)—Well let him defend himself and live up to the constitution. Let him produce the bank books, made up to date and not two or three weeks ahead of time. No man can sign that audit without violating his obligation. Cattermull said: "You will not leave this room until you sign these books."

But Brother Walz did not sign and I, T. M. McGuire will vouch that the audits were not signed until we signed them at the convention, I being a member of the Finance Committee, we called Brother Walz before us and asked why he did not sign the audit. He asked us would we sign them and there was not a man of the committee that would, so long as we could not get the balance of the bank books. Your statement about Brother Cattermull defending Brother Walz at the convention was true, as was Brother Walz's reply, and after I heard both men debate on the floor, I am of the opinion that Brother Walz could defend himself better than Brother Cattermull could attempt, as Brother Walz confined himself to facts which he can always produce in writing. Third, the statement was made in your and my presence and several other members of the U. B. that Snyder's wife said to the G. S. T.: "You got that money and you know the result?" Fourth, the statement that the detectives could not find Snyder and when the man said he did not have the warrant is also true. It was also stated that Snyder was working across the street from McGuire for nearly one month while detectives were looking for him. Also stated that P. J. McGuire gave to the detectives a picture of Williams, now ex-president and the police were following him around at the expense of the U. B., thinking it was Snyder. When Brother Williams asked P. J. what was for he, P. J. said, he wanted to know what he, Williams, was doing. So you can see that the business of U. B. was queer. When the Financial Committee met four days prior to convention, P. J. sent his clerk, Mr. Fleming, in with the books. There were only two books. We, the Financial Committee, kept asking every day for bank books and other papers but could not get them. Chairman Potts of Local 33, Boston went to P. J. and he said the trunk was burst open and he could not find them, so we waited two or three days more until I got up in the convention and asked that they be turned over to the committee, so we could make a report as we, the Financial Committee, did not intend to quit until we finished all the books. Then when we got the books in place of the bank book being made up until July 31 they had not been made up until some time in September. So you see the only way we could get a report was to add two extra months and then subtract them from the two years' report. It was not the proper way but we had to take the only way there was left for us and if I was running a one horse carpenter shop and had a bookkeeper like that I would soon go out of his or he would put me out. This statement I will back up and if any local desires to see if it is not correct they can appeal to the G. E. B., and get an expert bookkeeper, and if he does say it was the poorest and worst system of bookkeeping on the face of God's earth I will make you a present of a new hat. Sixth: My co-delegate has the postal card in his possession that stated that the G. S. T. did not furnish blank credentials and it was dashed on P. J. by Bro. McClellan at the convention.

But I do not remember what excuse Brother McClellan wrote P. J. telling him he

paper and contest it in convention, thus our credentials came to us.

Now, brothers, I hope you will bear with me a little further. For it is well that the members should see things as they are, if these statements, that one, Mr. Wolf, your delegate made, and these that I make were not true, ask of your delegates to state. Will you in all reason ask him why the convention adopted the recommendation of the finance committee, of which I enclose a copy, have him explain that, ask him if he is a friend of Brother Cattermull? Why Brother Cattermull did not make that statement that was published in the "Carpenter" in regard to the amendment at the convention, in place of in a journal, which I am sure, if I was to ask him, Brother Cattermull, through the Journal, P. J. would not publish. These are the questions:

Why did the G. E. B. draw salary during the convention and do nothing as they did not have the book, that is the bank book. WHAT WAS IT FOR?

Question 2. As he was on the ground at the convention why did he not Cattermull's local, send his credentials? What was the reason? If they did not want to impose on the good nature of the convention, then why did Brother Cattermull have a friend to ask for the privilege of the floor? And after it was granted, if he was such a bright man, why did he not make the statement he made afterwards in the "Carpenter's Journal?"

Question 3. I would like him to ask the brothers of the U. B. how long ago it was since he earned a dollar as a journeyman carpenter working at the bench?

Question 4. Was he paid to write that article in the "Carpenter," throwing cold water on all the locals and all the delegates at the convention, and will that be done in a special "writer," as many others did to the "Carpenter."

Question 5. If that convention, and all the amendments that passed there were to the detriment of the U. B., why did he go into a canoe and get the nomination for President? And when that looked doubtful, why did he take the position of member of the G. E. B. at the hands of a convention of 144 delegates that knew so little.

Question 6. Would he like for the U. B. to make him the sole authority and let him make what laws he saw fit? You would think so if you read that article entitled, I KNOW IT ALL.

This is my OPINION. It will have no bearing only but what you desire to give it. The trouble is, we are ruled by a king. He has the hiring of all employees. If you want a job you must vote to support the king or you don't get anything (why this statement.)

At this convention I took observation that all the delegates that were holding the Convention to the General office. McGuire did not reply. A second letter brought a postal card from him in which he said: "The general office does not supply credentials." In the very same mail he shipped blank credentials to other locals. Local 78 saw through McGuire's swindle and promptly wrote him that they would write out their delegates' credentials on brown wrapping paper, and would be accepted by the convention. McGuire then formulated the credentials. The postal card, above mentioned, was shown around the convention and the consensus of opinion was that of all the clumsy tricks ever attempted by stupid officials.

Mr. Wolfe showed to what lengths

McGuire's name in the Continental Title & Trust Company. McGuire is getting old, and if he should die the funds would be credited to his estate. We would have an awful job to get the money back.

He says that the bank would not take the money of an organization; that it has to be an individual who is recognized by the banks.

(Note.—When McGuire made the statement to Walz he lied, as the Socialist Labor Party has funds in bank as S. L. P.)

Mr. Wolfe also stated that when the books were examined in Scranton, the Auditing Committee could not make head or tail of them. Yet to smooth things over the honest members of the Committee stupidly signed the report in the hope that they would later on get to the bottom of the whole thing and if necessary jail the embezzlers if fraud was found.

Mr. Wolfe then proceeded to deal at length with the Walz case. When asked for particulars about the Williams episode mentioned in the documents printed above he said:

"This is what happened. William is a well known labor fakir from Utica, N. Y. He was elected Assemblyman on the Republican ticket a few years ago. At present he is drawing his Judas wages for selling the working class out to capitalist politicians, by being appointed factory inspector. Two years ago he was President of the U. B. He visited Philadelphia for the purpose of attending a meeting of the G. E. B. Walz had gone away with some of the funds of the General office; at least so McGuire claimed, although as I told above Mrs. S. L. P. was the auditor and Sander was the seaport. The detective came to McGuire for a photo of Williams, he handed over a photo of Williams with the result that Williams was followed all over the city. When he protested to P. J. he was told by that he would "why I had you followed to see what you were doing."

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## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888..... 2,068

In 1892..... 21,157

In 1896..... 36,564

In 1900..... 34,191

The wind blows east, and the wind blows west  
And the eggs in the robin's nest  
Will soon have wings and beak and breast,  
And flutter and fly away.

TENNYSON.

THE "MAGICIAN'S APPRENTICE"  
UP TO DATE.

The Socialist Democratic party, as it issues from its recently held Chicago National Convention, is in comic-tragic plight. How tragic and how comic the plight appears from the reflexion it casts upon the columns of the only paper that rises to the dignity of a national organ of the said S.-D. P., to wit, the Milwaukee, Wis., "Wahrheit."

The Socialist Labor Party, hewing close to the line of the impending Proletarian Revolution; building, accordingly, with all the slowness that deliberation demands, and all the deliberation that an earnest purpose and ripe information render imperative,—that Socialist Labor Party was pronounced too slow, too narrow, too stagnant, too ORTHODOX, by a certain element in the land, that forthwith proceeded to "take the Socialist Movement into its own hands." That element was the Social Democracy: it threw "orthodoxy" to the dogs; it emancipated itself from the trammels of "narrowness"; it quickened itself out of "stagnation" into flow; instead of "slowness" it rushed with rapid pulse—the rapid pulse whose orchestration is the death-rattle.

Says the "Wahrheit," in part, while commenting upon the situation in its own party:

"During the last year we have had to record a tremendous accession of geniuses and Messiahs, among whom, it must be admitted, there is many a Catiline and many a Judas. . . . How, for the rest, things will develop in this country lies hidden in the dark folds of the Future, the history of the Socialist Movement in America, unfortunately, does not allow much favorable anticipation. . . . Besides, there is the inflow of many populistic and parboiled elements, many of whom have already in the Populist party practised political selling-out as a trade,—the affair has a sad aspect."

Not more mortally sound the pearls of the "Ides Irae" over the catafalque that enshrouds the dead; with all his hopes and aspirations.

Thus was the fate of the Magician's Apprentice, immortalized in Goethe's ballad. He too thought his master too slow, too narrow, too stagnant, too orthodox. He too "took the master out of the master's hands" (as he thought), and tried his own hands at it on the sly, in "broad," "swifl," "unorthodox" style, and his plight—as the Spirit which his unorthodox rashness had invoked/ and his broad inexperience could not master, overwhelmed him—is forcibly recalled to mind by the comic-tragic plight that the Social Democracy is in to-day.

The Socialist movement implies a REVOLUTION: Organization, not Mob; Knowledge, not Vanity; Fortitude, not Shuffling; Practice, not Phrases; Integrity, not Turpitude; Deliberation, not Light-headedness; are theses implied, and antitheses excluded, in the term. As there is no "royal road" to the acquisition of learning, neither is there any "short-cut" to a social revolution, least of all to that ennobling revolution of all ages, the revolution that shall rear the dome of the Socialist Republic.

Firmly holding the Socialist movement in its hands, as alone found trustworthy in the land, the Socialist Labor Party proceeds unshuffled, enthusiastic, and conscious of assured triumph, with its "slow," "narrow," "stagnant," "orthodox" work of educating, organizing and drilling the army of the American Proletariat. Revolution, that will storm the fortress of Privilege, and emancipate our people.

## TIS TIME FOR THE STRAIT-JACKET.

There is a point, as illustrated by the convulsive laughter of Juliet's nurse at Juliet's bier, where sorrow becomes so overpowering that it assumes the mani-

festations of mirth. Somewhat similar is the revulsion of feeling that must have been experienced by the same portion of the civilized world at last Sunday's despatch from New South Wales, telling of five miners being deliberately sealed up in the Greta mines, and thus buried and burned alive, by order of the Company, in order to preserve the rest of the mine from taking fire. Before so shocking, almost matchless, an act of inhumanity the sense of indignation feels stunned, and the ludicrous aspect of Capitalism, presented in this instance at "its best," superimposes itself upon the mind.

Capitalism is in its dotage. As with dotards, its virtues are turned into monomania, and appear as absurd crime.

"Wealth!"—such is the cry of the race. Why? For wealth's own sake? No! For the sake of Life. The virtue of Capitalism lies in that it pointed the way to gratify this human craving; it solved the problem by which the last link—the necessity of spending life in grubbing for life—between the human and the brute can be snapped: thanks to it, wealth and its production have become so ample that Life may be secured against the accident of need, and thereby Intellectual Life may soar free. Guided by this law of its existence, Capitalism became a wealth gatherer; but, like the miser, it soon turned the means into an end! First, forgetting the original spur to its activity, it began to turn the piling up of wealth into a finality. Now, in its real dotage, its virtue turned wholly into vice, it goes further and sacrifices the end to the means: to save a mine, to pile up wealth still more superfluously mountain high, it sacrifices life, calmly, deliberately, ruthlessly!

One would have imagined that Europe and America furnished ample enough proofs of Capitalism having survived its usefulness, and, as always in such cases, having become positively harmful. It was left for antipodal Capitalism to demonstrate the lengths that this dotard will go in its monomania. The insanity of Capitalism has become criminal, irresponsibly criminal. Henceforth responsibility can rest only with the sane, with the Working Class, for allowing this raving maniac to continue to roam at large.

## THE CUBAN SPECTRE.

There is a spectre rising over the horizon of the peace and tranquility of the nation. To those who have eyes to see, and who carry the necessary information, wherewith to see, the despatches that are beginning to appear in the plutocratic press sound ominous.

It is, or should be, well known that the draft of the constitution submitted by its committee to the national convention of Cubans, now in session in Havana to frame a constitution for the country, amounts to a slap on both cheeks of the Administration in Washington. Through Governor-General Wood in Havana, through the Secretary of War, Elihu Root, both in Washington, and during flying trips to Cuba, the "wishes" of the Administration have been long and clearly made known to the Cubans. These wishes were to the effect that the Cuban constitutional convention embody in their organic law the relations that were to exist between Cuba and the United States; in other and shorter words, the Administration wished that the sovereignty of Cuba should meet in constitutional convention only in order to abdicate its sovereignty; or, in still shorter words, the Administration wanted to own Cuba. Nor was the wish expressed in abstract terms only; very concrete points were mentioned: Cuba's right of direct intercourse with foreign Governments, of raising loans, equipping armies, owing navies,—these and many other attributes of sovereignty our Administration "suggested" should be left with our Government.

But why should the Administration and its satraps "suggest"? Could they not order? Did they "suggest" anything to the Filipinos except to surrender at discretion? Why adopt a different course in Cuba? Why not keep possession of what already is in the Administration's hands? The answer to this question explains the resonance of the slap administered to the Administration, the inconsiderateness of these Cubans, whom we may now soon expect to be termed bandits, rebels and savages.

When the war with Spain broke out, the Sugar, Tobacco, Standard Oil, Railroad, Mining and other interests that had backed up the revolution in Cuba, and that had incited the war fever at home, were not yet brave enough to come out with their full plan. Of this temporary boshfulness Senator Teller took mean advantage. A resolution, since known by his name, was adopted by Congress, disclaiming all intention of exercising sovereignty in Cuba, and placing the contemplated invasion of the island exclusively upon the ground of humanity. This certainly did not suit the hum-ne capitalist coterie that was plunging the country into war; but they feared it would be impolitic to object; and, trusting to developments, possibly also to their "pocketfuls of convincing arguments," they allowed the resolution to go through, and they "sailed into the war."

The Capitalist is the right hand, the Labor Fakir is the left hand of the Beast of Capital that to-day is "holding up" and plundering the Working Class. That Beast can not be fought if either

With the close of war, this resolution began to gall our worthy humanitarians. The question then was how to get around it, and keep their clutches on Cuba. The device fallen upon was certainly clever. Could anyone raise the Teller Resolution as an objection if Cuba, of her own free will, were herself to decide to incorporate herself with us? Surely not! From that moment the efforts of the Administration were centered upon securing that "free will." The constitutional convention was to perform the act. But it did not. It did just the other thing. It left undone the things that the Providence at Washington virtually directed it to do, and it did the things which the said Providence virtually directed it not to do. It constituted itself SOVEREIGN NATION, without "ifs" or "buts."

In view of these facts, the "despatches from Havana" are ominous. Reports of the "dissatisfaction of the business interests" on the island, of "a feeling of insecurity among the better classes," of "serious notes of disapproval at the conduct of the Convention,"—these and more such expressions sound like the distant rumbling of an approaching storm.

Will the storm break out? The answer, humiliating as it is to make, depends, not upon the Working Class, the overwhelming majority of our people. Whether their bones will be sent to bleach in Cuban chaparrals, as they are now bleaching in the jungles of Luzon and Panay, depends wholly upon the degree of success that may accompany the heroic efforts of the Tagals to resist a foreign yoke.

Pitiful, humiliating is the plight of the American Working Class, ruled by the capitalist oppressor; their only chance to escape slaughter in Cuba is to be slaughtered in the Philippines. They pay the piper either way.

## THEY ARE RIGHT AND LEFT HAND.

Our news and correspondence columns, always rich in information that throws a searchlight into the dark corners of the Labor Fakir, have recently been particularly rich in such information. It is our purpose now to point out the high-water mark so far reached in the nefarious practices of these gentry. The recent communication from Morrisville, Pa., answers the purpose.

That the "Union Label," invented to protect the operatives, has, for a consideration, been turned by the Labor Fakir into a shield for the employer, has been more than once proven in these columns: that's old; that strikes and boycotts, resorted to by the rank and file to resist encroachments from the exploiter, have, for a consideration, been turned by the Labor Fakir into weapons to strengthen the exploiter's arm, has been more than once proven in these columns: that's old; that strikes and boycotts, resorted to by the rank and file to resist encroachments from the exploiter, have, for a consideration, been turned by the Labor Fakir into weapons to strengthen the exploiter's arm, has been more than once proven in these columns: that's old; that strikes and boycotts, resorted to by the rank and file to resist encroachments from the exploiter, have, for a consideration, been turned by the Labor Fakir into weapons to strengthen the exploiter's arm, has been more than once proven in these columns: that's old; 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## CORRESPONDENCE.

(Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name, will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.)

## The Trade of Professors.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The state of affairs at Stanford University is a pretty commentary upon the alleged independence of post-graduate. The occurrences afford incriminating material for the education and instruction of the proletariat. Those professors who have assumed the rôle of leaders and instructed us to the common people are shown to have as little independence as the ordinary day-laborer. They are the mere puppets dancing according to the whims of the worthy "monarchs" of the institutions in which they teach.

The dismissal of Professor Ross, of the Department of Economics, which occurred some months ago, created much excitement not only in pedagogical circles, but wherever professors are held in esteem. It was the subject of long and painful debate in the semi-religious weeklies, and the local press discussed the matter ad nauseam. It was universally felt that President Jordan had sacrificed his own convictions in the matter, and had killed off the professor at the demand of Mrs. Stanford who was fended at certain criticisms made by the professor upon the conduct of the Southern Pacific Railway, one of whose founders was the late Senator Stanford. Dr. Jordan however was not dismayed by the clamor, but on the contrary had the impudence, on January 4, to affirm that—

"The value of higher education is the freedom of study and the freedom of teaching. Every professor has the right to speak the results of his study without political or other strings being tied to him. That is the great feature of our American universities, and that is what has made them as great as they are."

On January 17, the daily papers informed us that George Elliot Howard, professor of history, had been requested to resign on account of certain remarks made by him to his class on the occasion of the dismissal of Dr. Ross. Professor Howard happened at the time of the Ross incident to be delivering a course of lectures upon the French Revolution. In considering the Terror, the professor instanced the dismissal of his colleague as an inexcusable interference with the rights of individuals such as occurred during that period. For this speech he was called upon to resign or apologize. He chose the former alternative, and three other professors in consequence have done in their resignations.

As far as can be seen at the present the rest of the professors will eat dirt and keep quiet. Their living is at stake, and positions are hard to get. Hence they must suffer the ignominy of submitting to the dictatorship of a woman who is possessed of neither refinement nor education, but who happens to control the purse-strings, and who can effectively close their mouths should they venture to hint at a social or economic truth.

It is well that these things happen. The arrogance of professors is great and it is well that the young in particular should understand the emptiness of their pretensions. The effect of the recent happenings in undermining the position of the professors has been more effective than much denunciation.

To the Socialist the greater presents no new features. Attention has been called time out of mind to the venality and cowardice of the professors as a body. An interesting feature however is the genuine feeling of surprise with which the majority of people regard the incident. They appeared to have really believed the pretensions of the professors and to have taken them at their face value.

AUSTIN LEWIS,  
San Jose, Cal., Jan. 10, 1901.

## Balking the Organized Scaberry.

To the DAILY PEOPLE.—The La-  
bor Fakir was in evidence here last week in the person of Leonard Ames, "First Grand Vice President of the Switchmen's Union of North America." His presence here is due to the fact that the B. R. trainmen presented a schedule to the Pier Marquette Railway for themselves and the switchmen, the switchmen's part being granted but the trainmen's demands for themselves being refused.

This Ames came here for the purpose of putting up a local of the S. D. P. to gather with a couple of dupes from Grand Rapids. One of these, H. A. Flynn, acted as chairman of the meeting. Owing to the hammer of the S. L. P. the attendance was not very enthusiastic. H. A. Flynn opened the meeting introducing Leonard Ames who proceeded to speak after the style of pure and simple. He said in part that a switchman was not a trainman; that no trainman could make demands for switchmen; that the switchmen told the engineers "when to move," and would not let "trifling luggers" tell them "where to head in," or "show them that they should pull out of the company"; that the trainmen had scolded on the switchmen in times past by and were not good. He then told of trying to organize a local in Columbus where the men were afraid to join the S. U. of N. A. As far as disbursements he took the bulk of the horns going to the manager of the railway company asking him to read the constitution of the S. U. of N. A. It is then dilated on the insurance feature, \$1000 paid death benefits for only \$1 per month. He told the usual story, however it is to Lima, O., of the wife who objected to her husband being a "union man" her husband wanted "to be squared" and then went over to square it with the wife who thought the union men wreaked the cars in Chicago during 1897. Then he told how he jolted the dog, the cat and the baby, finally explained that the union men broke up the cars and destroyed the property, and when he became left a happy union home. He said that if the switchmen would have politics alone and become progres-

sive and aggressive by joining the S. U. of N. A.; their wives could wear silk and they would be new. So far Mr. Ames.

Then we of the S. L. P. opened fire, telling the man that we "gained judgment and justice with years, or else years were in vain." We pointed out and proved that this Ames was trying to make hard feelings between the trainmen and the switchmen; that the interest of both were the same, and that both were antagonistic to the railway companies; that the insurance feature of the S. U. of N. A. was no good; that the railway manager had absolute control of the political powers and that by use of these powers every department of government, legislative, judicial and executive, was arrayed against "Brother Labor" in case of any little unpopularity; and that organizations like the S. U. of N. A. merely went to serve the ends of the managers ("who did not object to them") by creating hard feelings amongst his employees, keeping them quiet, contented and out of politics. We showed them that to win they must be behind the guns, not before them as they were in Buffalo and Chicago. Last of all we told the story of the Bull Pen anew and the connection of Kennedy and Wright there, also the sad story of the Automatic Coupling Act, with Wright and Gompers. This last point hit hard as Wright is a contributor to the S. U. "Journal." After we got through Ames acted like a whipped cur. He frothed along saying he was a "friend of Debs."

The chairman who evidently was honest, offered us the floor again to speak on Socialism; thereupon Ames cut him short saying, in the language of Gompers, "I have to catch a train." The chairman who evidently was honest, offered us the floor again to speak on Socialism; thereupon Ames cut him short saying, in the language of Gompers, "I have to catch a train." Ames came with the men that moved. I naturally went to the works. Some live in the company houses. I came across one whose name is Leiding. When he saw my button, he showed the "Volkszeitung" which caught my eye, under the heading, "The attack was made on the National Committee of New York." The Leiding spokesman in the organization here for some time was Mr. A. Levin. Immediately after the New York affair some of the members of the S. D. P. Some of the members of the Socialist Labor Party here claim that he knew all along that some such attempt would be made on the Party and was ready to throw his influence in its favor. But as to that, I do not know. But I do know that on several occasions in discussions that sprang up in the Section he expressed views that puzzled some of us. Not only on one occasion in a discussion brought on by the articles in the "People" taking Wayland to task for his confusion over "Middle Class and Middleman." Levin took the ground that a person could not be called a capitalist as long as he continued to manage his own business, not even a middle class capitalist, but was a milibillionaire. Of course the result of these discussions was to create a division in the Section even if it was very marked.

Such are the Kungaroos—I suppose them all over. CHAS. ZOLOT,  
Peekskill, Jan. 28.

"You can go no further," they reply. "You are becoming personal!"

The side is then proceeded to say that he knew what I was going to ask and between his teeth he mumbled away nobody knew what, except the Kungaroos. You have but to look at these people to know that.

Now what about the Organizer Secretary that sits here under the name of "Social Democracy"? Take a half a dozen Kungaroos that we expelled; about a dozen sick and death benefit stuffs that came over with the Fleischman distillery one labor leader, elected on the Republican ticket, but who fell into bad grace because he joined the Democrats in the Board of Trustees; a couple of score hounds who failed to get a bone from the old parties; a few "Appeal to Texas" readers; and here you have the whole bunch. When I looked around and saw this motley crowd I thought: "What these were the men that revolution had to depend upon for its success?"

When the Fleischman Distillery moved over here I was told that some Socialists came with the men that moved. I naturally went to the works. Some live in the company houses. I came across one whose name is Leiding. When he

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## OFFICIAL.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Henry Kuhn, Secretary, 26 New Read-street, New York.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY OF CANADA.—J. D. Dales, Secretary, 119 Dundas street, March, Quebec, Canada, Ontario.

NEW YORK DAILY NEWS COMPANY.—26 New Read-street. (The Party's Head-quarters.)

NOTES.—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this order, Tuesday, 10 p.m.

## NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The regular meeting of the National Executive Committee was held at the DAILY PEOPLE Building, Saturday evening, February 2.

Keynes in the chair.

Receipts, \$25,10; expenditures, \$25,52.

Section Los Angeles reports election of officers; the Section has elected Frederick Knechtelich for organization.

Constitution of the State organization of Massachusetts was read and endorsed.

Section Passaic County reports election of officers.

Section Winona, Minn., reports election of officers.

Section Hazelton sends half yearly financial statement, and reports the expulsion of Andrew R. Lovett for working for the election of capitalist candidates.

Section Hazelton has had a severe struggle with Division during the last two years, and is still in need of financial assistance to put up a good fight.

The Section therefore requests that its appeal for funds be reprinted in the DAILY PEOPLE. It follows herewith. Any individuals or organizations contributing to this fund can know that it will be put to good use.

## APPEAL FROM SECTION HAVERHILL.

To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party:

DEAR COMRADES.—At the last regular meeting of Section Haverhill, Socialist Labor Party, the following appeal for financial assistance was issued and endorsed (published in the Party Press).

Section Haverhill appeals to you to contribute your mite towards aiding us, who have to a long time done our best to uphold the banner of the Socialist Labor Party in Haverhill.

In issuing this appeal to you for financial assistance, we do not suppose to recite the trying and most bitter experience we have made within the last three years. It could not have escaped your knowledge about the confusion that existed in this locality, owing to the treacherous mining which it gave birth to, and which beat the working class of this city in a state of mental inaction up to the present time—the Social Democracy.

Since the advent of Debs, headed by the "army-builder" Carey and his associate, Chase, now ex-Mayor, the struggle of the few defectors of the Socialist Labor Party against all the elements of confusion arrayed against it, is something indescribable. Less than a dozen class-conscious Socialists stood by the ship during three years of a most violent political tempest, stirred up by capitalist politicians in order to destroy this small band of fighting Socialists. Nowhere has so little been wasted fiercer than in Haverhill. But knowing our cause to be right, a handful of us courageously and determinedly faced the enemy under most trying conditions.

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Now that the battle has been fought; that the Debsite in its foul attempt to destroy the local section of the S. L. P. is crushed by the very workers whom it tried to mislead; and that Section Haverhill, S. L. P., may march on capitalist without being hindered by a fake "Socialist" party, we are forced to issue this appeal as we find ourselves financially embarrassed.

Three years of continuous battle by the few unaided and half-starved, but class-conscious wage-slaves, who, in order to keep in touch with one another had to maintain headquarters at considerable expense, has brought us to the point where we are heavily in debt. Seeing no way of lifting the burden from our shoulders, owing to the fact that the Debsite and the Organized Scalpists boyed our every move in their direction, and knowing that the sections throughout Massachusetts have been destined to the lurch, owing to legal proceedings at considerable expense to the State Organization which it was forced into by the Kangaroos in order to maintain in the party name, we were forced to take this course. Let every one who is able come forward, no matter how small the amount, for the cause is yours as well as ours.

Make all contributions payable to Jas. F. Dailey, 12 Merrimac street, Haverhill, Mass., treasurer of Section Haverhill Socialist Labor Party, who will acknowledge all amounts received in the official organ of the party.

For Section Haverhill, S. L. P.

ERNEST C. PHABODY,

Committee:

MICHAEL T. BERRY,

MICHAEL LEAVITT.

Several Sections reported having received from Mr. Wm. Botscher, Springfield, Mass., the National Secretary of a body styling itself the "Social Democratic Party," printed matter "calling upon them to vote" upon a number of propositions, the list of which is the calling of a "harmonious" convention by the said body, evidently the same matter which was received by the National Secretary two weeks ago and returned without consideration.

In the popular indecision manifested by the said "democratic" organization, which, while calling itself a national organization, communicates with local organizers of another national political organization—a course evidently pursued for the purpose of introducing dissension into the ranks of the Socialist Labor Party, and which, as far as can be seen, recommended itself to the said "democratic" organization because of its partial success, with such tactics in its dealings with the Social Democratic party, the N. E. C. recognized an added justification for its swift determination, adopt-

ed at the session of January 10, to spurn the slightest intercourse with a body so wholly bereft of even the elemental principles of property.

The members of the new National Executive Committee are notified that the Committee will hold its first session at the office of the National Secretary, Daily People Building, on Friday evening, February 8, at eight o'clock.

JULIAN PIERCE,  
Recording Secretary.

## SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT

Of the Treasurer of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P., From Week Ending May 26, 1900 to Week Ending Decem- ber 29, 1900.

## RECEIPTS.

By Due Stamps	\$1,148.40
By General Agitation Fund	887.73
By Paris Congress Assessm't	356.35
By Socialist Almanacs	80.00
By Loans	75.00
By Supplies	53.58
By Charters	15.50
Total	\$2,619.16

## EXPENSES.

To Deficit on May 19, 1900	\$ 132.60
To Agitation (speakers and or- ganizers)	1,069.23
To Salary of National Secretary	32 weeks
To Delegates Paris Informational Congress	576.00
To Repaid Loans	300.00
To Current Expenses	113.12
To Rent	105.00
To Expenses National Conven- tion	87.30
To Office Expenses (carpenter work, etc.)	44.66
To Expenses of Delegate to S. T. & L. A. National Con- vention at Pittsburg, Pa.	6.60
To Printing	111.60
Total	\$2,096.21
Less total receipts	2,619.16

Leaves deficit on Dec. 20, 1900, 77.05.

Total amount of mileage fund collected and placed in bank on December 31, 1900, \$15.32.

JOSEPH SCHIEVERER,

EMIL MUELLER, Auditors.

EBER FORBES, Treasurer.

HENRY KUHN, National Secretary.

To All Sections and S. L. P. Members in Ohio.

The recent vote taken as to whether a State convention should be held this year, or whether nominations should be made by referendum vote, resulted in favor of referendum vote, selected in favor of referendum, the State convention, therefore, asks the sections and members to make nominations for the following offices:

Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Treasurer of State, Attorney-General, Judge of Supreme Court, Clerk of Supreme Court, and member of the Board of Public Works.

At the same time a city should be nominated for the seat of the State Committee. After the nominations, all candidates will be submitted to a referendum vote. The proposition should be in the hands of this committee by March 1, so that the petition list can be handed out as soon as possible as we need this year, 10,492 signatures to secure a place for our ticket on the official ballot. To assist in choosing candidates the State Committee suggests one name for each office, as follows, which may be either adopted or other names substituted.

For Governor—John H. T. Juergens, of Canton.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Francis Dixon, of East Liverpool.

For Treasurer of State—Oscar Treer, of Columbus.

For Attorney-General—Francis Henry, of Sherodsville.

For Judge of Supreme Court—Samuel Barton, of Valley.

For Clerk of the Supreme Court—J. R. Fraser of Dayton.

For Member of Board of Public Works—Brown Mayson, of Cleveland.

THE OHIO STATE COMMITTEE, S. L. P. P. C. H. CHRISTIANSEN, Sec.

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 29.

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.

## PITTSBURG P. S. ATTENTION!

Schedule of Agitation Meetings Arranged by the Section.

Friday, February 8, 8 p. m., Odd Fellows Hall, South Side. Daniel De Leon of New York will be the speaker. Subject—"Old and New Trades Unionism." The meeting will be called to order by A. Hepting. S. Schulberg will be chairman and Valentine Remond will speak for about thirty minutes.

Saturday, February 9th, 8 p. m., Carnegie Music Hall, Allegheny. De Leon will speak. Subject—"Socialist vs. Capitalist Politics." The meeting will be called to order by George Brown. Wm. J. Eberle will be chairman and Jas. McConnell will speak for about thirty minutes.

Sunday, February 10th, 3 p. m., Bijou Theatre, Sixth street, Pittsburgh. De Leon will deliver an address. Subject—"The Class Struggle." The meeting will be called to order by Wm. Adams. G. A. Gott will be chairman and Thomas Lawrence will speak for about thirty minutes.

The agitation committee has also arranged for this series of lectures to be delivered at our headquarters, 431 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Sunday, February 16, Thomas Lawrence, Subject—"The Capitalist Class."

Sunday, February 23—S. Schulberg, Subject—"The Working Class."

Sunday, March 2, Valentine Remond, Subject—"The Class Struggle."

Sunday, March 9, Jas. McConnell, Subject—"The Socialist Republic."

Sunday, March 16, John R. Root, Subject—"Socialism from Utopia to Science."

JAS. McCONNELL,

JOHN R. ROOT,

S. SCHULBERG,

Agitation Committee.

Minnesota Organization Fund.

The following amounts have been received in Minneapolis for the organization fund:

L. A. Ferrin, 25c.; W. B. Hammond, 25c.; C. E. Raberger, 25c.; Carl Madsen, 25c.; M. P. Moran, 25c.; Victor Erlandson, 25c.; Thomas Russell, 25c.; M. Hansen, 50c.; H. B. Fay, 25c.; W. F. McFall, 25c.; D. P. Farrell, 25c.; N. J. Hansen, 25c.; P. G. Jameson, 25c.; Matt O'Bryan, 25c.; J. Nilsson, 25c.; J. A. Kitching, 25c.; W. H. Brown, 25c.; Geo. Magel, 25c.; Fred Bergstrom, 25c.; A. W. Miller, 25c.; J. W. Johnson, 25c.; John Kausel, 25c.; P. Lindholm, 25c.; Total, \$6—which amount is this day forwarded to the State Secretary.

W. B. HAMMOND, Organizer.

Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 28.

## Section (Chicago, Ill.)

Section Chicago, Socialist Labor Party, holds agitation meetings every Sunday evening, at 3128 Wentworth avenue, and every first and third Sunday, at 3 p. m., at 305 Clybourne avenue (near North avenue). Good speakers and free discussion.

## Holyoke, Mass.

The Holyoke Socialist Labor Party City Committee for 1901 was organized Monday night, Jan. 28, with Dennis Carney, chairman; Henry St. Cyr, secretary; and W. J. Marsh, treasurer.

## Daily People General Fund.

Previously acknowledged....\$15,511.55

Jos. Raphael, N. Y. City, 50

Jos. Anderegg, Lackawaxen, Pa., 35

Bet between Abelson and Let-  
with, N. Y. City, 1.00

Mrs. S. Borton, Valley, Ohio, 1.00

Max Spaeg, Los Angeles, Cal., 5.00

Geo. E. Spiegel, St. Paul, Minn., 325

Collected at A. Koen's lecture, Boston, Mass., Jan. 27, 1901, 10.66

H. A. Loring, Brooklyn, N. Y., 3.00

New Section New York, sale of cig-  
ars..... 250

Total..... \$15,530.11

HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People.

Fin. Secretary-Treasurer, Daily People.

Donations to the Daily People.

(Week ending Feb. 2).

Previously acknowledged....\$3,070.20

Schenectady, N. Y., E. L. Lake, \$1; E. F. Lake, \$1; Weimer-  
ger, \$1; Club 1 to \$1; \$1 each.

St. Club 4, 50c.

Cleveland, Ohio, Holwell, 50c.; Heidenreich, 50c.; Kruse, 75c.

Tacoma, Wash., Ryan, 50c.; An-  
derson, 50c.; Rudnick, 50c.; Spencer, 50c.; McShane, \$1;

Hong, 50c.;

New Haven, Conn., Serr, \$1; Phirman, \$1; Sobey, \$1; Mah-  
er, \$1.